SOUND MONEY MEN FEAST. PRESIDENT- ELECT M'KINLEY SEND

Money Never Made Any Country Bich Sound Money Cannot Make Any One "-Hanquet Hall Adorned with Many rings of Fing Day .. The Tonata and Speeches. MY DEAR SIR: Kindly accept and convey to the members of the Business Men's Sound itation to attend your dinner on Feb. 26. It sould give me pleasure to attend if other and sore pressing engagements did not make that

"I wish for your association the greatest sucess in its special and very important field.

- We must make good every obligation to per national creditors, expressed or implied, in be best money known to the world at the time

we cannot sdopt a different policy than that of sound money, worth its face the world ever, and constantly maintained, every dollar of it, at par, without trouble and distress in the mito all our business interests and all our citi-

"Poor money never made any country rich, and sound money will not and cannot make any see poor. The contention between the two consicting ideas or systems is an old one, and bids hir always in some way to exist. But let us resolutely set our faces for the right and never pre-of its earnest and fearless advocacy. Again thanking you for your kind invitation,

Ism, with best wishes, yours very truly, "W. McKINLEY. "Hon, William L. Strong, New York city." This letter was received with tremendous ap-

plause in Delmonico's last night at a dinner of 200 members of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association, which was eaten under many of the flags that were carried in the mond money parade last October. In proportion to the number there, there was almost as great a display of flags as there was in the parade. heme of every speaker was patriotism, and the ples of each was for one country, one flag, and s Under the orchestra platform hung the banner

hat bung over the grand stand on the day of the rade, whose legend was:

WE KNOW NO "ENEMY'S COUNTRY" IN THIS FAIR LAND OF OURS.

Mayor Strong presided. He is President of association. He came to the dinner on cratches, in the grip of the gout. The first toast was to the President of the United States, and t was drunk standing, while a mixed quartet a the music balcony sang " My Country "Tis of Dee, in which all the diners joined.

Then Mr. McKinley's letter was read and his bealth was drunk standing, amid the greatest m, while the quartet sang. Bound the Flag," the diners joining in the therus. After this Mayor Strong spoke. He "Never in the history of our country were the

united efforts of the business community so theroughly aroused and cemented as during the campaign of 1896. The grand parade which we merate to-night was the result of the work done by the leaders of thirty-five clubs. Never did men work harder than did you is esrelling on your books over one hundred and wmty-five thousand members. Never were

in earolling on your books over one hundred and twenty-five thousand members. Never were men rewarded with better results. The prayers of thousands of loyal women and sturdy men invoked the blessing of the Deity on our labors, and when the day of the 31st of October dawned upon us and the bright sun shone in benediction very patriotic heart leaped for Joy.

"For forty-eight hours thereafter and immediately prior to the election anxiety and fear for the honor of our country kept us in the sadde until the evening of the 3d of November. That classic day was to decide the destiny of a sation by means of ballots instead of builets. Thirteen million freemen walked up to the ballot bares and deposited their ballots for or against sepudiation and dishoner, and when the results were announced and it was learned that McKingrand Hobart had seven hundred thousand zer votes than our opponents confidence was stored and the country was saved.

Charles Emory Smith of Philadeiphia said in mit: "It is a pleasure to a rural citizen like injust to find at a dinner in New York the only outchee-couchee, that which is a perfectly legitimate, representation of the fantastic units of the late free-viewer candidate for the Presidency on the stump. You are met bere tenight to rejoice at the great victory, which you did so much to win, that the nation won at the polls in November. That parade was great in many ways, but it was especially great in that it succeeded in stopping for an entire tay that Philadelphia enterprise which runs slong your main thoroughfare. [Laughter and applicate.]

The great demonstration which we com-

memorate to-night was an imposing and inspir-ing enhibition of patriotic public spirit. Repub-lishes and Democrats marched and fought and total together in defence of the com-mon welfare. We are told that it was the commercial instinct. But God forbid that commerce should be altogether material isse commercial instinct. But tool forciding commerce should be altogether material and sordid. Commerce counts the dollar and wighs the ton and estimates exchange, for it hows that the safety of all depends on the sensity of each; but commerce also follows the fag and lifts the standard of principle. It armed had Jones with his flying terror in the Revolution, and it equipped and improvised fleets in the war for the Union. The princes of commerce have been the leaders of patriotism. Your own camber led the way in rescuing the profuned imple of the municipality and planting your shorm Mayor in the rescenceated City Hall. Is a cannot exalt public spirit and deny private swoton. It is through the commercial instinct that England carries the Union Jack into the remote quarters of the globe. But where it unfuris that fing it plants advancing civilization with it. And because it represents a progressive civilization of the commercial instinct that the state of the globe. But where it unfuris man quarters of the globe. But where it unfuris that flag it plants advancing civilization with it. And because it represents a progressive civilization kindred to our own we are willing to seit extended in Asia and Africa—anywhere but on the American continent! This continent is reserved for American supremacy, not in territorial acquisition or in political aggrandizement, but in the dominance of American influence and the extension of American commerce! The duty of patriotic union is as vital to-day at was in those tremulous hours of November. It was necessary for our safety then; it may be last as necessary for our safety now. It gave is the splendid triumph of right, and it must be preserved to give us its full and lasting fruits. Patriots must stand together low as they stood together then, in defence of the bulwarks of law, order, and security. They must cooperate in promoting the measures essential to restore the sunshine of prosperity and to disperse the mists of discontent and unrest. Man issues and interest must be subordinated to his subreme necessity, for until these promised results shall be realized we shall be confronted with the same dangers whose ominous portent mad us forcet our old confrontent made us f

ections of 1898. Hetween now and then disarm the dragon or we may sow a pot dragon e teeth? For the new Administration and the new sto swing wide open the doors of returnmently, and it is for patriots of all parties of their hands in that paramount necesshe hour. What weigh the petty differ of schedules in the scale of national What count the hair-splitting theories, doctrinaires in the great forum lar settlement! We are out on the same we must deal with broad and not with narrow elidies. We seen our rulers to lead us through these est they must lead in their own way, and and patriotism alike demand that we apport and strengthen them in their surfaces more momentous than the contests of olds and it would be blindness and madparrel over minor issues when we need

hild was the next speaker. He

i. "reminded me somewhat of Sherman and I reviewed many the bands in the pa-Marching Through Georgia. seventeen bands in line, seventeen bands in line, seventeen bands in line, would have been a good band to the because after hearing it one treigned to any death. with because after hearing it one cen resigned to any death. After had gone by Gen. Sherman said

eorgia. [Laughter.]
of my aides in that parade were young
hey wanted to present as fine an ar-

for several weeks before the parade, and still they didn't think they were quite up to concert pitch. The Saturday before the parade two of them read in the papers that Dr. MacArthur was going to preach a sermon on the campaign, and they came to me and said they thought they'd attend the Dector's church on Sunday morning since they thought they could learn something about riding. They said the sermon was to be based on the Sermon on the Mount." [Loud and continued laughter.]

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur and John Proctor Clarke also spoke.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS TO MARCH 8. The Senate Decides to Remain in Semi Lexow Committee's Time Extended.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.-The Assembly adjourned to-day until March 8 in order that its members might attend the inauguration at Washington The disagreement between Senate and Assembly obtained to the last, and the Senate, while agree ing to the adjournment of the Assembly, decided that it would remain in session as usual. When the concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the Assembly reached the Senate, Senator Grady offered an amendment providing for the adjournment of the Senate also. He and Senator Coggeshall argued that nothing would be gained by keeping the Senate in session if the Assembly were to adjourn. Senator Ellsworth and Senator Stranahan took the other view, and referred to the fact that the Assembly had already passed the General Appropriation bill, which had not yet been considered by the Senate.

The Grady amendment was lost, and the reso lution for the adjournment of the Assembly was passed. Senator Ellsworth gave notice that if week he should move a call of the house. In the Assembly Mr. Nixon offered a concurrent esolution, which was adopted, extending until March 9 the date on which the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee is to submit its report to the Legislature.

The House passed the following bills:

The House passed the following bills:
Mr. Husted's appropriating \$2,200 to compensate
the Commissioner and stenographer appointed in
1806 to inquire into charges preferred against Sheriff
Tamsen of New York.
Mr. Hill's, extending the time for the registration of
horseshoers in cities of over 50,000.
Mr. Abel's, authorizing the Auditor of the city of
Brooklyn to audit the claim of Theodor A. Smits.
Senator Page's, specifying the procedure relative to
acquisition of land by the Park Commissioners in
establishing and regulating a driveway in New York
city.

city.

Mr. Smith's, creating the office of Receiver of Taxes
for the town of White Plains.
Senator Martin's, providing that all police pensions
in New York city shall be paid in equal monthly in-

stallments.

Benstor Brackest's, providing that married women
may confess judgment in an action for money due or
to become due.

Senator Malby's, providing that illegitimate children
may inherit where a mother dies without legitimate
offspring.

The following bills were introduced:

han \$10. Also making it a mistemeanor for any licensed cab recoach owner to require drivers to work more than weive hours per day within fourteen consecutive

tweive hours per day within fourteen consecutive hours.

Senator Gray—Giving to volunteer firemen who shall be displaced by reason of the organization of a paid fire department all the rights of exemption from service of a volunteer fireman.

Mr. Saunder—Making it unlawful for pawubrokers to charge for storage of personal property in addition to the legal rates allowed them.

Mr. Whitmer—Appropriation \$50,000 for the establishment of a Normal School in the town of Ramapo.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Fixing the rate of charge for incandescent electric lights at three-quarters of a cent per lamp per hour and at four cents for arc lamps.

Mr. Hernan—Ordering the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn bridge to sell twelve tickets for 25 cents for passage on its cars. York and Brooklyn bridge to sell twelve tickets for 25 cents for passage on its cars.

Mr. Bown—Froviting that the father, son, or brother of a Justice of the Feace shall not appear as attorney in any action pending before such Justice.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Authorizing the Fire Commissioners of New York city to place upon the penaton roll the name of any chief of battailon of the uniformed force whose term of office was ended by the passags of a law in 1873.

Mr. McKeown—Frohibting the selling or giving away of river ice within the city of Brooklyn for family or domestic use after June 15, 1897.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS. mendments Governing Department Appoint-

ALBANY, Feb. 26 .- The State Civil Service Commission to-day approved of several amend ments to the civil service regulations governing the city department appointments in New York Service law and the regulations by any person in the civil service of the city shall be hereafter considered a sufficient cause for dismissal. Another amendment provides that if the appointing officer shall object to a person certified because of some physical defect, mental unsoundwould be unfit or incompetent for the perform ance of the duties of the vacant position, and if the same be sustained, the commission is em ing next highest on the list in place of the per son objected to. A third amendment provides that when two persons on the same list have the

cation filed first shall be certified the first of the two for an appointment.

Hereafter the burden of proof is placed on applicants to establish their good character when charges are made. No transfer shall be made of a person in the service to a position requiring a competitive examination unless he has passed a competitive examination equivalent to that required for the position or unless he has served the city with fidelity in an equivalent position for at least five years. The Civil Service Beard is authorized to order physical examination to determine continued eligibility of persons whose positions require such examinations to determine their eligibility to appointment, and the examination prior to appointment. nations to determine their enginity to appoint ment, and the examination prior to appointment shall continue the eligibility of the candidate for the period of one year only.

In the future no amendment to the civil ser-vice regulations shall be effective until it has been published twice in the City Record.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.-The Mexican Gulf Steam ship Company of New York city was incorpor-ated to-day by the Secretary of State. The ports of the United States in States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, viz.: Galveston, Sabine Pass, New Oricans, Mobile, Pensacola, Tampa and Key West, and Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Frontera, Campeche, Progreso, Coatzacoalous and Lagura, in Mexico. The capital stock is \$20,000 and the directors are Henry P. Booth, John W. Barrett, Christian F. Hogan, William E. Bird, Jr., Alfred G. Smith, and William F. Evans.

Signed by the Governor. ALBANY, Feb. 26.-Gov. Black has signed the

following bills: Senstor Guy's, authorizing the construction of a temporary bridge to coat not more than \$35,000 over the Bronx River at Westchester avenue, in New York city.

Assemblyman Cromwell's, fixing the salary of the stenographer to Grand Juries in Queens county at Assemblyman Cromwell's, fixing the salary of the stenographer to Grand Juries in Queens county at \$1,000 per annum.

Assemblyman Koup's, authorizing the widening of the approach to the ferries at the foot of Grand street, Brooklyn.

Assemblyman Mathewson's, authorizing the expenditure of \$200,000 by the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, New York city, for paving Jerome avenue.

Puneral of Augustus W. Cruiksbank

Augustus W. Cruikshank's funeral was held yesterday afternoon in the Collegiate Church on West End avenue and Seventy-seventh street, After the services, which began at 12:30 o'clock, the Masons of Morton Lodge, 63, of Hempstead, N. V., took charge of the body and buried it in the Cruikshank family plot in Woodlawn Ceme-tery.

The St. Patrick's Day Parade.

The United Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York met last night at Curry's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh street, and completed arrangements for their cotains; parade on March 17.

A number of out-of-town organizations sent word that they would participate in the parade, Timothy Moriarity was elected Grand Marshal.

Baggage Checked from Besidence to Besidence During the Imagurution by the Pennsylvania Hailroad Special Delivery System.

It is expected that there will be a vast multitude attracted to Weshington by the inauguration of President-elect Bickinsey. Those who contemplate victing the national capital this time should avail themselves of the advantage afforded by the special delivery system of the Fennsylvania Hailroad, and have their baggage checked through from their residence or hotel in Washington, and thus avoid any delay or confusion which the heavy travel might otherwise occasion. Upon application the New York Transfer Company will call for baggage and deliver it promptly at destination.—Adv.

BRYAN GIVES A PAY SHOW

TO FULL GALLERIES, A HALF FULL FLOOR, AND 85 EMPTY BOXES.

Is Stated That This Your Has No Connection

with the Tour That "Busted"-Bryan Says That the Money Question is Simple, to His Mind, and He Gires a Sample or Se. William J. Bryan, who attained fame as the Boy Orator of the Platte and later as the candi date of the Popocratic party for President of the United States, came to town yesterday to speak two pieces. He spoke the first of them last night at Carnegie Music Hall under the auspices of the organization known as the New York State Bi-Metallic League, of which H. M. McDonald is President. Just what the New York Bi-Metallic League is is a question. Mr. McDonald told THE Sun reporter yesterday that it was an organization of the most distinguished men in the country, who were working in the interests of the

cause of bimetallism. The reporter said:
"For instance, Mr. McDonald." "I'm not for instancing just now."

"Why," said the reporter, "there isn't any-thing to be ashamed of, is there, in belonging to the Bi-Metallic League!" "Oh, no; not that," said Mr. McDonald; "but you know we don't consider it good policy to give away to the enemy our ammunition, and you know THE SUN has been the most bitter opponent that we have had; but I will say," went on, "that this is a movement for the purpose of advancing the cause of bimetal-Why, I've got over here on my desk nov letters from Senators and Representatives. Here Mr. McDonald stopped. The reporter's

next questions were regarding the connection

that Mr. Alexander Comstock had with this lec ture tour of Mr. Bryan. Mr. McDonald insisted that Mr. Comstock had nothing whatever to do
with this tour; that the lecture tour that Mr.
Comstock had had something to do with was
"busted" after the first lecture of Mr. Bryan,
which was delivered at Atlanta, Ga.

But to get back to Mr. Bryan. He came to
town about half past eleven. He had spent the
morning in New Haven trying to settle a little
leval difficulty about the receipts for the lecture
he delivered in New Haven on Thursday night.
They were attached by J. N. Norcross, as was
stated in THE SUN yesterday. Mr. Norcross had
an interest in the lecture tour which was abandoned, and he thought the New Haven lecture an
opportunity to got some of the money that was
due him. He didn't get it, but he did succeed in
holding up the receipts, and Mr. Bryan came
away without them. They were left there until
the ownership could be settled by a court of law.
Mr. Bryan got here at 36 minutes past 11
o clock and he was greeted by a committee consisting of Elilot Danforth, H. M. McDonald, Morris B. Blumenthal, Dr. J. H. Girdner and G. R.
Campwell. The committee took him at once to
the Bartholdi, where he had lunch and an interview with the crowd of reporters for afternoon
newspapers. Mr. Bryan was in a jovial mood.
Among other things he said that some of his
friends had intimated that he ought to be
inaugurated on March 4 instead of Major McKinley, because the gold bugs had asserted that
if he was elected banks would fail, and banks
have failed since the election. He also said
when he was asked about the condition of business in the West, that it depended on how you
looked at it.

"Some men," he said, "think they can that Mr. Comstock had nothing whatever to de

when he was asked about the condition of business in the West, that it depended on how you looked at it.

"Some men." he said, "think they can squeeze blood out of a turnip; others raise turnips to cat."

After his talk with the reporters Mr. Bryan went to the house of one of the employees of the new journalism, and stayed there until it was time for him to go to Carnegie Hall.

The police anticipated that Mr. Bryan would draw a large crowd; therefore there was a number of policemen on hand. They had no work to do. It was a pay show. The two upper galleries of the hall were filled at half past 8 o clock; the lower floor was between a half and two-thirds full, and eleven out of the sixty-six boxes were occupied. Two-thirds of the front row of the chairs on the platform were empty. The most prominent people there were Congressman Billy Sulzer, who had started from Washington immediately after introducing a bill declaring war on Smain; William Pitt Mitchell, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, and Col. Bill Brown. Mr. Danforth and John C. Sheehan had boxes. Jimmy Oliver, the Sago of Paradise Park, was present.

Mr. Hryan looked just like he did when he was running for President except that his hair was a triffe longer and his waist a triffe larger, and that he wore two diamond studs instead of one. He pulled his gold watch from his pocket and put it on the table in front of him. As he stood up there was intermittent applance; that is to say, he got a three-second greeting at first,

He pulled his gold watch from his pocaet and put it on the table in front of him. As he stood up there was intermittent applause; that is to say, he got a three-second greeting at first, then somebody thought that wasn't enough and started another; somebody else thought that wasn't enough and started another, and somebody else thought that wasn't enough and started another. Altogether it was about a minute before the applause ceased, Mr. Bryan in the mean time resorting to that time-honored custom of commanding allence by waving his hand, a custom which always tends to make more noise.

more noise.

Mr. Bryan's subject was "Money." In his opinion, as he stated, "the money question was not difficult to understand. The fundamental principle was that the value of a dollar depended on the number of dollars there were; that you could make a dollar dear by making dollars scarce, and you could make it cheap by making many dollars. He referred to sound money men as gold bugs, and explained that he used that term "with the same kindly feeling that the gold bug has when he uses the word 'lunatic' in speaking of me." At the end of his address

in speaking of me. "At the end of his address Mr. Bryan said:

"If it comes to a question of endurance, let me say that the farmers of Nebraska can stand it longer than the people of New York. This city cannot favor a financial policy that makes beggars and tramps of the reat of the country. Let them foreclose the mortgages on the farms, for the owners of the mortgages will not work them. The farmer will grow to the extent of his wants. If necessary, the wives and daughters can go back, like the women of old, and make the cloth and clothes themselves. But while the farmer is getting his bare living from the soil your streets will be filled with idle and hungry men, and it will take all your accumulated wealth to keep the people from starving.

Mr. Bryan talked about fifteen minutes after this, but didn't say anything.

After the lecture the Populists crowded on the platform and gave him a grip. Outside the hall there was gathered fifty or a hundred men, armed with red lanterns and carrying a banner on which was printed:

"We serenade to-night the President in 1901, William J. Bryan of Nebraska."

This crowd followed Mr. Bryan to the Bartholdi Hotel. They had a band with them. Mr. Bryan is going to lecture again to-night in Carnegie Hall.

JUST RIGHTS OF BUSINESS. Comptroller Eckels Speaks to a Chicago Audience on Financial Illa.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The National Association of Merchants and Travellers, which is in session in this city, held a public meeting to-night in Central Music Hall, chiefly for the purpose of listening to an address by James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, upon the subject, "The Just Rights of the Business World." Franklin MacVeagh of this city pre sided:

Mr. Eckels said in his speech:

"If one complainant, as against all others, is to be laid at the door of the business can, it is that he has too long been indifferent to the importance of having sound economic, financial, and monetary laws upon the statute books of the nation. In an attempt to work out results for himself through individual attention to his individual affairs he has too frequently neglected the care due from him to elements essential to the country's welfare and his own prosperity. In this neglect on the part of those who most of all are vitally concerned in economically administered governments, national and State, is to be found the origin of public extravagance and wasteful expenditure, causing increased rates of taxation and recurring scandal. The resultant effect of the attempt to conform the absolute necessities of trade and commerce to the exigencies created by a party platform has in more than one instance presented the spectacle of a legislative body redeeming the party's piedge at the expense of general business interests. It has given us periods of lawmade prosperity ending in uncertainty, panie, and loss. It has placed a premium upon agitators and agitations, until a country possessed of greater natural resources, a better form of government and a more energetic people than any in the world, exhibits itself with alarming frequency as given over to periods of continuing business depression, strikes, lockouts, and more Mr. Eckels said in his speech: frequency as given over to periods of continuing business depression, strikes, lockouts, and mone-Mr. Eckels said that business had a right to

Mr. Eckels said that business had a right to demand freedom from recurring attacks through legislation. He attacked extravagance in public affairs, the silver craze, and the Sherman silver law. In closing he said:

"Until the inflationist is dislodged there can be no permanent cure for our financial ills. When his career is ended the Treasury of the United States will cease carrying on the operations of a bank; its notes of issue will be paid and cancelled and their baneful influence lifted from all the industries in the land. There will then be none who, for this people, would suggest a dollar, whether of silver or paper, which is not everywhere, under any and all circumstances and in whatever quantities, fairly interchangeable with every other dollar which elreniates without entailing loss to any one. In that day the private citizen and the lawmaker will have learned the truth announced half a century since by one of listly's most distinguished students of finance; Money is essentially rebellious to the orders of law; it comes without being called, it goes without being arrested, deaf to advances, insensible to threats, attracted solely by the allurements of profits."

Our REMOVAL from the B'way & Canal St. store, being near at hand, we desire to-day to call particular attention to the prices of our Boys' and

A choice of Boys' Blue & Black Kensey OVERCOATS, at \$8. Boys' ULSTERS, at \$8.

Children's Clothing.

Boys' fancy & plain Cheviot SUITS, at \$8. Children's Three Piece SUITS, at \$5. Children's Two Piece SUITS, at \$3.50. Children's OVERCOATS, REEFERS & ULSTERS, all at a relative sacrifice

Also in our Men's Department, a choice of SUITS, OVERCOATS and Diagonal Prince Albert & Cutaway COATS & VESTS, at \$12.

These prices in many cases are 1/2 those originally marked.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. At Corner Broadway, and Canal Street. OPEN THIS EVENING.

LEONARD H. GOLDSMITH KILLED. Left His Home Secretly at Night ; Found Bend

on a Battrond Track. Leonard H. Goldsmith, a fruit dealer at 25 East Twentieth street, whose home is at 14 Neptune Park, New Rochelle, was killed by a New York, New Haven and Hartford train yesterday norning. His body, with the head nearly severed, was found on the long curve on the main line branch, by the crew of a freight train running before 3 o'clock. Standing guard over his master's body and very unwilling to have it touched was a fox terrier named Tuck, that, with a spaniel, was allowed to run loose about Gold-

smith's house at night. Goldsmith was well to do, but had been much worried over business troubles. Always a nerrous man, and quick to act on sudden ideas, he had been especially erratic in his behavior for night and wandered about the house. He was not known to have been a somnambulist, though he did not always appear fully himself during these necturnal wanderings. Within the past week, however, he had seemed less preoccupied and despondent. He said he would allow his brother-in-law, Charles Hoppe, who lived with him, and two of his sons, who were also associated with him in business, to continue in that complete charge of his affairs which they had assumed during his recent attack of grip. On Thursday Goldsmith and his wife attended the Pog Show. They retired that night, as usual, about 10 o'clock. Goldsmith appeared in good spirits. About 10 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Goldsmith noticed his absence. She awoke Hoppe and the elder sons but no trace of the man was found about the house. It was half past 6 when Hoppe learned what had occurred. The body was then at the station. Goldsmith had dressed himself in an old gray suit and a heavy fur overcoat. He had on two undershirts, but no white shirt, and was in his slippers. He had neither money nor his railroad ticket in his pocket. The place where he met his death was not on his direct route to the station or on his route to any place he was in the habit of visiting.

Goldsmith had lived in New Rochelle for twenty-five years, and had been in the fruit business with Hoppe for eighteen years. he did not always appear fully himself durty-five years, and had been in the fruit business with Hoppe for eighteen years. He was 45 years old, and leaves a widow and six children between the ages of 2 and 17 years.

SCHUBERT'S WRECKED LIFE.

Kill Himself in His Little Shop. Two years ago John Schubert was a prosper-

money and hoped to make his pretty neighbor. Lena, his wife. They both lived downtown then. Lena consented, and after marriage the young couple went to live at 471 Brook avenue. Schubert invested his capital in stocking a small store with shoes. He set up his bench at the end of the counter and soon did-business enough to arrant his hiring an assistant. Then business

of the counter and soon did-business enough to warrant his hiring an assistant. Then business slackened and Schubert was obliged to go out to work and leave his assistant to attend to the store. Lena was very discontented and lonely at first, but of late she ceased complaining of her husband's enforced absence.

Five weeks ago Schubert returned, after a hard day's work, to find the store closed and his wife gone. His clerk had told him that morning that he intended to find more profitable employment. Schubert, when questioned about his wife's absence, made no complaint about her conduct, but simply replied that she had gone away for a time. Perhaps he thought she might return. At all events, he gave up his outside work, did what he could to earn a living in his own little store, and cooked his own meals and lived in the little home alone.

Yesterday morning a boy entered the store to buy a pair of shoe laces. He came out shouting that the shoemaker had killed himself. A policeman went in and found Schubert lying unconscious on a sofa back of his workbench. He had cut four gashes in his arms and wrists with a shoe knife, and had turned on the gas in a jet overhead, to which he had attached a rubber tube. The tube he had placed in his mouth. Schubert was taken to the Harlem Hospital. His condition is considered critical.

A LONG FIGHT AGAINST PAIN.

an End of It. William Cochran, a brother of the late State Senator Lewis Cochran of Sussex county, killed himself in Newark yesterday morning by send-ing a builet into his head while standing before the mirror in his bedroom in Mrs. Linfield's boarding house at 60 Orchard street. He was manager of McGregor & Co.'s clothing house,

manager of McGregor & Co.'s clothing house, and was interested in the business. He was one of the best-known men in the clothing business in Newark, and in spite of the fact that he had been a sufferer from dyspepala and sclattle rheumatism for years, he concealed his sufferings and met all acquaintances in a genial manner. When his brother Lewis died, he took it upon himself to see that the family was made comfortable, and exercised an almost paternal interest over the children.

Heccutly his affliction had been almost too great for human endurance, and he talked to one or two of his intimate friends about his despair. Morphine had begun to lose its effect, and he was becoming enactated by the constant fight against pain. He waited until the head of the firm, Austin McGregor, returned from a Southern trip before he killed himself. Dr. Charles Young says that death must have been instantaneous and palaless. He was a bachelor, and was born in Newton fifty years ago.

GREEN PAINT AT RUTGERS. President Scott Calls the Upper Class Men

"Cowards and Cads." NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 26.-Before all the students in chapel this morning Dr. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, denounced the men who took part in the attempt to paint two freshmen green, and he was hissed at times. It was last Wednesday night that the attempt was made. Yesterday morning Dr. Scott fold the sophomores in class that, unless such actions were stopped, he would resign his place in the

were stopped, he college.

After the exercises in chapel this morning he referred again to the rouble, scoring the upper classmen and declaring that they were largely responsible for the outrage. "From what I have learned," Dr. Scott continued, "I do not believe there are many gentlemen in the class of '97." of 97."

Before he could continue he was interrupted by a storm of hisses. Then Dr. Scott, raising his vote, declared that the upper classmen were cowards and cads. "I have a letter here from Prosecutor John S. Voerhees, he continued, "In which he says that if the college authorities are not able to cope with the disorderly conduct of students the county authorities will lend a hand."

A jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday gave Eliza A. Murphy a verdict of \$5,000 in her suit against the Third Avenue Railway Company for damages for the loss of her hus-band, who was thrown from his truck and killed in a collision with a cable car.

TABLEAUX A BIG SUCCESS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ASSEMBLAGE GREETS THEIR PRODUCTION.

the Garden Concert Hall Filled, Boxes, Floor, and Galleries - The Tableaux Benutifully Produced - For St. Mary's Free Hospital. The tableaux in which some of the guests at the Bradley Martin ball appeared in costume for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden last evening, drew an audience

that filled the hall, floor, boxes, and galleries, The programme was scheduled to begin at 2:30, and people began arriving soon after 9 o'clock. Five policemen in uniform guarded the entrance to the building, one of them within the vestibule, one at either side of the doorway on the sidewalk, and two at the curb. The audience, while highly and critically appre-ciative of the tableaux, were as much intereste l in each other. Greetings wig-wagged with opers glasses filled in the time before the curain went up and the intervals, and there was

more visiting than at the opera.

There were audible regrets at the absence or distance of some acquaintances who could have been of service in designating the individuals on

the stage.
"Oh, if Sally were only here! She'd tell us

who is who," one young woman said. And there were others who spoke similarly. Among the men and women in the tableaux there was apparent a sense of verity that could not have been felt at the ball, for they were noting the parts that they dressed, instead of acting themselves in unfamiliar garb. This was more marked as the programme advanced. In the first picture, wherein Miss McKeever, Miss Kean, Miss Jones, Mr. Armstrong and C. F. Bishop represented "Marie Stuart's First View of Rizzio" who was asleep, there was little life, although it was beautiful in color and arrangement. B. La Farge, as a Japanese "Herald of the Dance," introduced the practice of changing po-sitions between the first appearance and the re-

B. La Farre, as a Japanese "Herald of the Dance," introduced the practice of changing positions between the first appearance and the recalls.

There was profound stateliness and exquisite grace in "Une Remontre," presented by Mrs. Prince and Mr. Lehr, as he greeted her, by kiasing her hand as she stepped from a sedan chair. At the recall he had raised his head somewhat, and glances of gallantry and deflance lent an air of real action to the picture. The "Dutch Interior," in which Mr. and Mrs. Suydam and Miss Addoms appeared, was welcomed spontaneously in all parts of the hall, there was such a look of happiness and contentment in the quaint home scene. The burgher was happy over a pipe and bowl and the women were smiling. All three looked directly at the audience, intend of into space, as the preceding actors had done, and brought the scene home to the spectators. There was a hearty cry of "Brava!".

At the recall after "La Visite de l'Abbé," in which Mrs. Lee Tailer and George Griswoid 2d., appeared, the abbé scened to be a bit nearer his fair parishioner and she was drawing off from him; at the second recall their countenances fairly told "quits."

Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, in "An Eighteenth Century Picture," captured the house with a tiny dog which peeped over the side of an enormous ermine muff. She was scated in a sleigh, but had left it at the recall and given the dog to an attendant. At the second recall she appeared in a snow flurry, catching the snow in armfuls and looking up and laughing joyfully at the falling flakes. At the third recall she was kissing her hand and laughing mirthfully at the snow sprites. Had the women in the audience been exposed as Mrs. Gebhard was to a snow-storm, it is safe to say that there would have been a vigorous shout for shoulder waje; but Mrs. Gebhard seemed as happy in the frigid winter scene as though wasped in a toborzan cloak. The applause for Mrs. Gebhard was the first to appear at a third recall.

In the four appearances of Messrs. Charles betters, James Breeze, Stamf

Mrs. Gebhard was the first to appear at a third recall.

In the four appearances of Messrs, Charles Peters, James Breese, Stamford White, Livingston Kean, and William Boekman they fairly seted the whole tragedy of the "Assassination of the Duc de Guise." The "Chinese Group" of Miss Hamilton, Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Townsend svoked general comment as the most perfectly still posing of the night, Miss Hoffman as "Mile, Camergo," with Robert Livingston presented a beautiful picture, full of animation,

tion,
After her came the gorgeous "Venetian Concert," in which Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Breese, Miss Gray, Miss Churchill, Mr. Dixey, and David Hishop, Jr., appeared as a happy company delighting in music. Hishop, Jr., appeared as a happy company delighting in music.

At a recall the pose was changed in such a
way that one of the minatrels had the hand of
one of the young women, and she could not repress laughter. He didn't seem to mind it.

Miss Morgan and Mr. Weiting in the "Indian
Camp" inside a strong picture, to which realism was added in the recall by real smoke
rising from the fire over which the two
stood. Mr. D Hauteville, in splendid costume,
and superb pose as "Cinq Mars," and Mr. Chartran, under whose direction all the tablesux
were arranged, as "Richeleu", in all stateliness
brought the programme to an end.

As an extra number, however, all the persons
who had had a part in the different tablesux
appeared together, and made a very effective
group.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The President has granted a pardon to W. H. Morrison, convicted Mississippi of forgery, and sentenced in July, 1895, to pay a fine of \$25. The pardon is granted restore Morrison to citizenship. On Dec. 24, 1896. Mr. Cleveland refused a pardon in this case and wrote a scathing indorsement on the

application papers, in which he said that Morrison ought to congratulate himself on the remarkable leniency of the court. Morrison paid the fine, and the President grants him his citimarkable teniency of the court. Morrison paid the fine, and the President grants him his citizenship because the offence appeared to have been committed from ignorance, and in view of his previous good character.

Frank Capel, convicted in Indian Territory of murder in July, 1889, whose sentence to death was commuted to imprisonment for life, has secured a further commutation to ten years actual imprisonment. The President believes the offence lacked the necessary element of premeditation, and finds further reason for granting the commutation because of the convict's good conduct in prison and desire to redeem himself. Capel is confined in the Ohio penitentiary.

The sentence of seven years in the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, imposed Aug. 20, 1995, on Thomas W. Grady for embersiling the funds of a national bank, has been commuted to three years actual imprisonment. The President says that, while be cannot grant a pardon, he is moved by the representations made concerning Grady's health, by his frank acknowledgment of guilt, and efforts to make restitution for his wrang doing, and by "my sympathy for his aged mother.

Denial of elemency has been made in the case of E. L. Abbott of Virginia, retailing fluor without a license, and in the case of Frederick W. Griffin of Illinois, embezzling the funds of a national bank.

DOESN'T LIKE THE SUNDAY PAPERS

At the celebration last evening of the semicentennial of the organization of Calvary Rap-tist Church, West Fifty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue, Mr. Isaac Williams, a pillar of the church and one of the strongest supporters of the City Mission, made a speech, in which he declared that those ministers who doubted the

worthy to be classed with the believers of a century ago.

"No one in this church in my early days," he said, "could be found who would hold up to ridicule the truth of any teachings in the Bible. In those days the Bible was believed in. In those days we did not have the Sunday newspapers. In those days we believed fully the truth of Christian teachings, Yet, how many church men and women now take the Sunday newspapers! No greater cause of demoralization than the Sunday newspapers exists to-day."

Dr. MacArthur presided, Besides Mr. Williams's speech, the services were devoted to prayers of thanksgiving and to reminiscences.

One Door East of Fourth Avenue.



SPECIAL SALE OPERA GLASSES.

Field Glasses slightly shopworn; to dispose of them quickly we have reduced the prices below cost of importation. All with superior lenses. Some

at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00. E.B. Meyrowitz Manufacturing Optician. 104 East 23d Street,

DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing better

How is it with you?

You are suffering from KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine with-

DON'T CIVE UP! Ostainers O

WILL CURE YOU.

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honost medicine an housest chance. Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treat-ment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

M'KINLEY'S HEALTH RESTORED.

He Is Better Physically Than at Any Time for CANTON, O., Feb. 26.-The President-elect is ready for his inauguration. He has taken advantage of the leisure moments in the last week to prepare for the event. Probably never since he entered public life has he given as much attention to an address as to the one which he is to deliver on March 4. He is rehearsing it in his

own way for the great day of his life.

The Major is said to be in better condition physically than at any other time for several weeks. The family physician will go with the President-elect when the journey to Washington is begun, but it is understood that he is to ton is begun, but it is understood that he is to go to attend Mrs. McKinley and other members of the party rather than to care for the President-elect. Dr. Phillips will remain at the capital some time as physician for the White House, how long has not been determined.

William Jenkins of Oklahoma was in this city to day. He was a former resident of this county, but later went to Kansas, and still later to Oklahoma Territory. It was while he was a delegate from the Sunfower State to the Republican Convention in 1888 that he gained distinction by voting on every ballot for Major McKinley. He is one of the many original McKinley men. His mission to Canton was to lay his claim before the incoming Administration as a seeker for the appointment of Secretary of the Territory in which he residies. There has been so much talk about the "original McKinley man" that it has become a byword here.

"I will tell you who is the 'original McKinley man," said a resident of Canton. "It is William McKinley. Why, don't you know that he has always had an ambition to be President of the United States. When he got married to Ida Saxton, twenty-six years ago, she, with him, expressed the hope and belief that he some day would be the ruler of this nation. McKinley is the 'original McKinley man,"

It is said here that Whitelaw Reid was considered very seriously by Major McKinley for a Cabinet place. The President-elect has only recently given up that idea. He held on to the hope that Mr. Reid might improve in health so as to see his way clear to accept an important place in the Administration. This hope has now been abandoned. What effect that may have on the appointment of other New Yorkers cannot be ascertalned.

There has been nothing new in the Cabinet sirvation. The President-elect datheres to his ingo to attend Mrs. McKinley and other members

be ascertained.

There has been nothing new in the Cabinet situation. The President-elect adheres to his intention not to announce the make-up finally until it is sent to the Senate for confirmation. It is not regarded probable that there are any great surprises in store on the Cabinet question, but it is believed that the ambassadorships and consulates will be the means of bringing new men before the public. Most of these places are still open.

GILDER'S "NEW PATRIOTISM." He Tells the Dickinson Alumni That Cleveland

The Dickinson College Alumni Association of New York held its annual banquet at the Windsor Hotel last night. Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, the President, was in the chair. Richard Watson Gilder spoke on "The New Patriotm." Mr. Gilder started off by saying that he ferred on him the title of LL. D., because he had seen an officer in the small army that helped to repel the invasion of the rebels in 1863 from Car-

isle, Pa., and the vicinity. "In the first place," he said, "it seems to me that we ought, as a nation, to cultivate peace with all nations. This was good patriotism in the days of George Washington and ought to be good patriotism in the days of Cleveland and McKinley. The most powerful protests that are McKinley. The most powerful protests that are heard nowadays against this kind of patriotism, strangely enough, come from a body once as distinguished for its dignity as for its conservatism. The I nited States Senate is today not without dignity and conservatism; it has in it true and able men, but as at press; t constituted it is that branch of our national system which fills the thoughtful patriot with the most concern for the future representative government of the United States.

the future representative government of the United States.

"The Senate will go to war at five minutes' notice, but it refuses to go to peace for the brief space of five years. It is the Senate that braces its back against the pressure put upon, if by a most Christian people in behalf of one of the greatest Christian acts of all ages, the treaty of arbitration. It is no wonder that the people are agitating for a method of electing our Senators that will be more likely to express the people's mind.

that will be more likely to express the people's mind.

"The new patriotism aims at a condition of peace with all the world and in all the world. It believes that Christianity is mocked by the spectacle of Christian nations in arms against each other. It believes that if ever America is to lift the sword against a foreign foe it must not only be a righteous cause, but with a pure heart.

Mr. Gilder said the new patriotism had other duties to perform. There were many men who made professions of honestly serving the people if appelinted to office who, when appointed, betrayed the interests of the people for their own aggrandizment. The administration of public affairs needed to be purified, and this was the task of the new patriot. President Cleveland was the embodiment of the new patriotism, and was all that an honest, energetic, and fearless patriot could be.

PREPARING FOR STRIKES.

Shop Meetings of Clonkmakers Held in Little Halls All Over the East Side.

Shop meetings of cloakmakers were held in about (wenty different little balls on the east side last night, to organize and arrange upon the demands to be made upon the manufacturers next week. The meetings were held in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Suffolk, Clinton, Stanton Rivington Delancey and other streets where the cloakmakers work. Two meetings were held at New Starlight Hall, 145 Suffolk street, the headquarters of the Executive Committee of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers. The Executive Committee met on the top floor and received committees from the different shop meetings. Mr. Klein, Secretary of the Execu-tive Committee of the Brotherhood, said last

tive Committee of the Brotherhood, said last night;

"By the middle of next week I am positive that every cloakunker in the city will be in the union. We have decided to notify all the manufacturers, large and small, that committees which wait on them with demands will have no authority from the union unless they have union credentials, which will be furnished to each orce nized shop. Our demands will be so moderate that the employers will have to excuse for refusing them. Strikes will be ordered in every shop where they are refused, and I expect the strikes will not last lone, but no demands will be made until we have heard from the employees of all the shops."

Some of the big cloak manufacturers who were seen yesterday said the men would be right to strike.

seen yesterday said the men would be right to strike.

"The most expeditious way in which they can get their demands is to strike," said A. Popkin and A. Popkin & Co. They will never get them in any other way.

Other manufacturers were of the same opinion, and they agreed that the present state of sifeties was due to the competition of the small manufacturers on the east side. One large manufacturers said that the expenses of the small manufacturers were so low that they could undersell the large men every time. If the union could force the small men to pay good prices the large manufacturers would be giad, to do the same

OUT OF DAVY JONES'S GRIP.

PERSIA'S CREW TAKEN OFF THE FOUNDERING BARK IN MID-SEA.

Been East, Crawled West, Zig-Zarged 27 Days, Made 400 Miles Sternway Botog It, Got a Kick from a Mighty Sea, Lost Two Men Gver-board—At Last Saw the Mohawk's Lights. The steamship Mohawk of the Atlantic Tran-

sport line brought into port yesterday Capt. Gjirtsin of the Norwegian bark Persia and sixteen of the Persia's crew, who had been rescued from the foundering bark on Feb. 18 almost in mid-ocean. Two scamen of the Persia were lost at sea. When the Mohawk came to her rescue the bark had been beaten back from her course and buffeted north and south for twenty-seven days. In that time she had lost, approximately, 400 miles. Between Jan. 24 and Jan. 31 she crossed her own course five times in an area little more than 100 miles square. The Persia was built at Quebec in 1853 as a

full-rigged elipper ship. For many years she was a Black Ball liner. When she was transferred to Norwegian registry several years ago she was made into a bark. She had fron masts, and was of 1,695 tons. She salled from Cardiff on Jan. 3, in ballast, for St. John, N. B. Capt. Glirtsin was unable to get stone ballast at Carliff, and filled his hold with sand and dirt. Until Jan. 22 the Persia fought unpleasantly

heavy head winds. On that date, in longitude 55°, latitude 45°, she was struck by a flerce westerly gale and turned and scudded before it until Jan. 24, when she hove to. From the 24th until the 31st she was beaten about a rectangle, finally ending up on the 30th with a 75-mile drive to the eastward, and then, when the wind had backed around to the northwest, it sent her 250 miles to the southeast. On Feb. 5 this course was broken by a westerly gale that drove her east-northeast until the 8th. On that day she hove to in a terrific westerly gale. Her mizzenmasi was carried away and a seaman named Carpentier was swept overboard with it. On Feb. 11 she started on a series of xig-zars to the northwest until Feb. 17, when she was struck by the worst southwester of the voyage. It blew all night, making havoc with the Persia's rigging. The topgallant masts came down and the bowsprit worked loose. In the midst of all the tunuit there came up a cumulative wave astern so suddenly that Capt. Gjirtsin believes that it was of volcanic origin and shot up from the bottom of the sea, directly under his bark. Sailors were thrown head overheels. One of them, named Petersen, went overheels. One of them, named Petersen, went overboard. Capt. Gjirtsin saw the deck working like a bit of cardboard bent between a man's thumb and finger. The pumps had been working since the first storm struck the ship, but with the hold all awash after the seems had been spread by the cumulative wave, the sand ballast got into the pumps and clogged them. It shifted moreover to the stern and to the starboard side, and the ship listed so that it was all the men could do to scramble along the deck. She rolled helplessly in the trough of the sea.

The Captain sent Second Mate Buckstrom and Carpenter Johanson into the slackened and swaying rigging, and himself went down into the cabin to 'get what rest he could. He had barely rolled into his bunk when he was summoned back to the deck. Buckstrom, from the rigging, was shouting that he could see the light of a steamship about five miles away. It was the nindirich of Feb. 19. The stern of the Persia was apparently settling rapidly. The Captain thought that Buckstrom had gone crazy from the strain, but going aloft he saw the signal for himself. He had his men make "flares, which they waved in the rigging. After helf an hour they saw the steamship s light approaching them. that day she hove to in a terrifle westerly gale, Her mizzenmasi was carried away and a seaman named Carpentier was swept overboard with it.

ing them.

The steamship was the Mohawk, Capt, Gates hove to 300 yards to the leeward of the Persia, and halling the bark, asked what was wanted. Capt, Girtein replied that he wanted to be taken off with his crew.

"Have you boats?" shouted the Mohawk's Captain.

"Have you boats?" shouted the Mohawk's Captain.

"They're all gone," was the reply.

"They well send ours, shouted Capt. Gates. In what seemed an incredibly short time to the Norseman, a lichoat, manned by six mea and an officer, appeared under the lee of the Persia, The wind was still blowing hard and there was a heavy swell, but not much of a sea. The lifeboat, which was commanded by Second Officer Couch of the Mohawk, backed up as near to the Persia as was safe. The crew of the bark reached her as secined casiest to them. Some leaped out from the rigging and fell into the boat, others dropped into the water and swam to her side. The seventeen men and the Captain were gathered in without accident and were carried to the Mohawk.

The Persia was seen affoat on Feb. 20 by the steamship Assyrian.

OBITUARY.

Henry Clay Yale of Townsend & Yale, dry goods commission merchants, of 345 Broadway, died vesterday morning at his residence, 52 about twelve days. Mr. Yale suffered from a complication of diseases. The immediate cause of his death was passive pneumonia. He was born in Meriden, Conn., Aug. 12, 1829, and was the youngest son of William and Mary Yale. He came to New York at the age of nincteen years, and after being connected with various firms he formed in 1855 the pariner-ship with E. M. Townsend of 63 West Ninth street, this city. Mr. Yale took an active inter-est in the affairs of the Madison Avenue Baptist

street, this city. Mr. Yale took an active interest in the affairs of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of which he had been a trustee since its reorganization. He was a member of the Union League Club and the Merchants Club. In 1853 Mr. Yale was married to Miss Amelia White of Brooklyn. His wife died about ten years ago. He leaves, besides a son, William Henry Yale of Spuyten Duyvil, two daughters, one of whom is married to the Rev. Dr. George Nattress of Kingsbridge and the other to Mr. J. S. Taylor, a son of the late Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor.

David Keller of the firm of Keller, Ettinger & Fink, dealers in diamonds and jewelry at 24 John street, this city, died yesterday at his residence, 205 East Sixtieth street. Mr. Keller was born in Germany in 1842, came to this country in 1857, and went into the cigar trade as a manufacturer. He was connected with the firm of Freund, Keller & Co, and other concerns for a while, but in 1869 he abandoned the cigar trade and became a member of the firm of Jewellers in John street. He was married in 1868 to Clara Fink of New York, who, with six children, survives him. One daughter is married to Henry Bobenheimer of this city. Mr. Keller also leaves two brothers, Jacob Keller of Chicago and Julius Keller of Lizonier, Ind. He was a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M., and the Progress Club.

Josiah A. Horsey died on Thursday at Chelmator.

Josiah A. Horsey died on Thursday at Chelms-ford, Essex, England, ages, 71 years. He was born in Essex and came to America when he was 17 years old. Later he established the firm of J. A. Horsey & Son at 17 William street was 17 years old. Later he established the firm of J. A. Horsey & Son at 17 William street as shipping and commission merchants, dealing with the British colonies. Mr. Horsey lived at 678 Prospect place, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges and of the St. George Society. He was President of the St. George Society. He was President of the Mexican National Railroad Company, vice-President of the Mexican National Railroad Company, and a director in the Louisville and Nashville. He leaves a widow and three sons, Frederick A., George Herbert, and Joseph H.

Mrs. Mand Wilton Skinner, wife of Senator L. H. Humphrey of Warsaw, N. Y., died on Thursday night, agod 41 years. She was a daughter of the late 0. C. Skinner of Quincy, Ill., and was married in 18-75. Mrs. Humphrey was an active worker in all that pertained to the advancement of her sex, both socially, morally, and politically. At the time of her death she heid the office of Treasurer in the State Epicration of Women's Clubs.

John McBriau, one of the oldest residents of

State Falteration of Women's Clubs.

John McBrian, one of the oldest residents of Whitestone, L. L., died suddenly resterday. Mr., McBrian was St years old, and a native of the North of Ireland. He came to America while a youth, and established bimself in the manufacture of cardboard in William street, New York, He retired from business twenty years ago. Mr., McBrian, it is said, was the first man in this country to manufacture playing cards. He was a widower, and leaves one son.

country to manufacture playing cards. He was a widower, and leaves one son.

Andrew J. Coc. one of the leading citizens of Meriden, Coin., died on Thursday night after a long illness from lung trouble. He was born in Meriden in 1844. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1855, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He represented Meriden in the Legislatures of 1860 and 1867, and was the first Judge of the Meriden City Court.

George Hadley Rountree of 154 Sterling place, Brooklyn, died on Wedlessday at his father's farm at Kinston, N. C., aged 61 years. He was a member of the senior class in Yale College, and was to have graduated in June. He was one of the crack tennis players in Brooklyn.

Victor A. Albro, County Clerk of Chautauqua county, died suddenly at his office in Mayville yesterday morning. Mr. Albro was a prominent Republican. He had been in the Clerk's office for about twenty-five years, and was serving his second term. He was a veteran of the lake war.

Mrs. Abigail Myers, the widow of Bernard.

Mrs. Abigail Myers, the widow of Bernard Myers, a well-known abolitionist, died yesterday at her home, 427 Tempiskus avenue, Brooklyn, aged 8d years. Her husband died on Feb. 1 last, Father Hudon, ex-Superior General of the lessuits of Canada, dies, at the Convent of the minisculate Conception in Montreal yesterday. It was born in University in 1823.

Stole Her Master's Diamond Pin.

Mary Dunchhadori, a servant employed by a tired merchant, Emil Palmenberg, of 107 West Seventieth street, was arrested last night, charged with steeding a diamond pin valued at \$20 from her employer and pawning it on the Howery for \$5.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.